

## Toll on U.S. Frigate Reaches At Least 37 Dead, 21 Injured

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon on Tuesday raised to 37 the death toll in the missile attack on the U.S. guided-missile frigate Stark.

The 453-foot (138-meter) frigate was under tow off Bahrain as fire-fighters continued to battle flames around a 10-to-15-foot hole in its port side, where it was hit by an Iraqi missile Sunday night.

**Weinberger Calls Attack A 'Single, Horrible Error'**

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Tuesday he did not want to "second-guess" why the U.S. frigate Stark did not try to defend itself against the Iraqi attack in the Gulf that killed 37 sailors Sunday night.

"We don't know at this point whether there was time or whether he concluded it was not proper to fire," Mr. Weinberger said in an interview on U.S. television. "I just

The attack illustrates the dangers of superpower involvement in the Gulf. Page 2.

don't want to second-guess the captain from 7,000 miles away."

"The ship's perfectly capable of defending itself," he said earlier.

He rejected suggestions that the U.S. Navy should be assigning larger ships to the waterway because of Iraqi and Iranian attacks on commercial vessels.

The attack had not been expected, Mr. Weinberger said. It was, he said, "a single, horrible error on the part of the Iraqi pilot."

The defense secretary, President Ronald Reagan and Pentagon officials pledged a full investigation of the attack.

Rear Admiral Harold J. Bremser, commander of the U.S. Navy's Middle East forces, said in Bahrain that the Stark had about a minute's warning that an Iraqi warplane had turned on its weapons radar and had locked in on the frigate. But based on preliminary reports, the admiral said, there was "no inde-

pendence" to the crew that a missile had actually been launched.

■ **No Apparent Explanation**  
Richard Halloran of The New York Times reported from Washington.

Senior military officers were unable to explain immediately why the Stark did not defend itself, even though the missile's launching had been detected on radar. The frigate had also twice tried to communicate with the attacker.

The Pentagon has yet to receive a full report from the Stark's captain, Defense Department officials said Monday.

The Stark, equipped with the advanced Phalanx defensive system, was pitted against a French-built Mirage fighter armed with an Exocet missile, also made in France.

Argentine planes carrying Exocets sank the British destroyer Sheffield and a cargo ship in the war over the Falkland Islands in 1982.

But the senior officers said they did not know the status of the Phalanx defense at the time of the attack. The Phalanx includes sensors designed to detect sea-skimming missiles like the Exocet, as well as computers to direct 20mm guns that fire 3,000 rounds per minute.

The Phalanx can be programmed to detect targets and fire its six-barreled Gatling gun automatically, or it can be kept on alert and fired only on command.

If on alert, the captain would have had less than 90 seconds to

See DEFEND, Page 2

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### Klosk

#### French Director Wins at Cannes

CANNES — A French director, Maurice Pialat, won the Golden Palm, the top prize at the Cannes International Film Festival, on Tuesday night.

The selection of his movie, "Sous le Soleil de Satan" ("Under Satan's Sun"), was boozed by the audience. It stars Gerard Depardieu and Sandrine Bonnaire.

— Marcello Mastroianni was named best actor for his role in "Black Eyes," directed by Nikita Mikhalkov. Barbara Hershey was voted best actress for her role in "Shy People," directed by Andrei Konchalovsky.

Wim Wenders was named best director for "Der Himmel über Berlin," which is advertised as "Wings of Desire."

Primo Minister Timoci Bavadra and 27 members of Parliament who were seized in the coup were released Tuesday.

Mr. Bavadra promised cheering supporters that he would regain control. "We are still the legitimate government," he said.

In a radio address, Sir Peniai said he would dissolve Parliament, appoint a council of advisers and grant the "prerogative of mercy" to the coup leader, Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka.

The colonel, third in command of the army, made no official statement. His troops remained in control of Suva, the capital, and were deployed in force around the Parliament building.

Sir Peniai had refused to swear in Colonel Rabuka's Council of Ministers. The council was dominated by Fijians of Melanesian descent, who ruled the nation until losing an election in mid-April to Mr. Bavadra's coalition dominated by people of Indian descent.

Mr. Bavadra accused his predecessor, Sir Kamisese Mara, of being behind the coup. In his four weeks in office, Mr. Bavadra said, he had "just begun to uncover the corruption in the previous administration." Sir Kamisese had governed since independence in 1970.

The first test of the caretaker administration will come Wednesday, when Sir Peniai will seek the blessing of the Great Council of Fijian Chiefs. The council, established in 1874, holds enormous influence over Fijians.

The Indian community, which at nearly half of the population of more than 700,000 slightly outnumbers indigenous Fijians, will be lobbying for an adequate number of Indians on the council.

In another development in Fiji, a hijacking ended Tuesday after six hours at Nadi International Airport.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Elation over lower U.S. air fares rapidly turned to complaints that they often are unavailable.

Page 3.

Now close: DOWN 37.38

The dollar in New York:

DM 5. Ven 5.92

1.7705 1.687 1.39.525 5.925

No injuries were reported.

### Governor Controls Fiji, Plans Vote

United Press International

SUVA, Fiji — The governor-general of Fiji, Sir Peniai Gamilau, took temporary control of the government Tuesday and said he would call elections. Fiji had been under military rule since a coup Thursday.

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who lives in Brooklyn, now has an American live-in helper from Oregon. But she is angry because she is no longer able to get foreign help.

"I cannot afford to pay someone \$250 a week to live in," she said.

"Au pairs are affordable, and there is cultural exchange." The term "au pair" comes from the French for "on equal terms."

In a provision that was little noticed when the immigration law was approved last year, the legislation promises to create a painful clash between demands for tighter immigration control and the new realities of American middle-class life, in which working wives and single parents have become the norm.

Wealthy people have always been able to afford legal foreign help, such as trained nannies from Britain. But families of more modest means have depended increasingly in recent years on British, Irish, German, French and Scandinavian au pairs, as well as maids from Latin America, to care for their children and households.

Many of these workers enter the country illegally. Most European au pairs, however, are young women who are in the United States legally but are not authorized to work during their stay.

Federal officials say there is no way of knowing the number of au pairs in the United States. Agents who find jobs for au pairs say there are tens of thousands of them, if not hundreds of thousands.

They are usually middle-class Europeans who want to spend a year in the United States in exchange for doing child care. They work in return for room, board and sometimes spending money.

"You can't get Americans for \$150 a week," said Betty Richardson, proprietor of Betty's Nannies, a Houston-based recruitment agency that places au pairs nationwide. "If they took all the unauthorized nannies away we'd all come to a screaming halt."

Although it is not certain how strictly the penalties for hiring unauthorized household workers will be enforced, the new law is already

screeching halt."

"After you've been bit once," said Charles E. Rawls, a Manhattan computer user, "you look at every software program with a skeptical eye. But every once in a while, one of them still sneaks by."

See AU PAIR, Page 2

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# Bargain Hunters Take to Skies

## But Lowest U.S. Fares Can Be Elusive and Stir Complaints

By Martha M. Hamilton  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The flight is hypothetical, but this is how it would look from the passenger's point of view:

Two weeks before the trip, the passenger calls the airline asking for the deep-discount fare advertised in that morning's newspaper. No seats are available at that price, she is told.

Two weeks later she learns from her seatmate that he is flying on a deep-discount ticket, purchased the day after the airline told her they were all gone. Of course, she is angry.

This is how it might look from the airline's point of view:

Two weeks before the flight, which goes to a popular destination during a busy time of the day, the plane is overbooked. The airline knows that a certain percentage of those who made reservations will not show up, so when the passenger calls they sell her a seat anyway.

The next day a basketball team, which had booked seats on the plane cancels and a certain number of seats become available, including two deep-discount fares. The second traveler hits the jackpot.

When Continental Airlines and Eastern Airlines, Texas Air subsidiaries, announced new deep-discount fares in January, all the other major U.S. airlines quickly followed. But consumer elation over the new, low fares rapidly turned to cynicism and complaints that the fares often were unavailable.

Whatever else its consequences may be, airline industry deregulation has produced lower air fares and created a new breed of flier — the bargain hunter. But bargains can be elusive, and consumers complain that four different calls to a carrier can produce four different price quotations.

With the intensified competition that has followed deregulation, airfares are under greater pressure to sell seats. The result is an often confusing array of discounts.

On a single flight, seat prices in coach may vary dramatically. And while the customer with the deepest discount may be happy, passengers who paid higher fares may feel had.

adjusts the number of seats that are available for sale on each of our flights."

Mr. McKaige is like the manager of a grocery produce department, selling a perishable product: Once the plane leaves the gate, an empty seat produces no more revenue than does a rotten bunch of bananas tossed in the dumpster. Before a produce manager will toss the bananas, however, he probably will mark them down in an attempt to avoid a total loss. Essentially, that is what the airlines do.

In addition to the deep discounts, the airline has a variety of other discounts with different requirements.

The other tool Mr. McKaige uses to fill flights is overbooking. Last year American Airlines had seven million passengers who were no-shows.

"Those were passengers who made reservations, who took one of the seats out of my inventory and said they were going to buy them," said Mr. McKaige. "Seven million did that and didn't show and didn't let me know. It's a big problem and therefore you have the birth of this new issue called overbooking."

Overbooks of flights ranked fifth among the issues about which consumers complained to the U.S. Department of Transportation last month. American Airlines oversold 50 percent of its seats are available

at its deepest discount levels, either as ultimate superfares (a discount of approximately 70 percent with 30-day advance purchase requirement and 50 percent refundability) or supersales fares (a discount of approximately 80 percent with two-day advance purchase requirement — this becomes seven days as of May 21 — and no refund if the ticket is not used).

As far as American Airlines is concerned, there is a significant amount of deep discount available to consumers," said Dennis McKaige, who is director of reservations for the airline. He explained that he is "the guy instead of cash."

The Department of Transportation has not yet responded to proposals to require disclosure of the percentage or numbers of discount fares available. American Airlines has proposed requiring airlines to disclose that and other information relating to the quality of service. Continental Airlines, which has been the target of many consumer complaints since it absorbed People Express and New York Air earlier this year, has made a similar proposal.

"We think there's a problem," said Christopher J. Witkowsky, executive director of the Aviation Consumer Action Project. "The airlines are not delivering on the phone what they say they are in their advertising."

The group has proposed that airlines be required to offer deep-discount fares on a minimum of 10 percent of the seats or 10 seats on each flight or route for which they advertise the low fares.

Robert Baker, director of intergovernmental and consumer affairs for the Department of Transportation, said the agency does not believe that the airlines have engaged in bait-and-switch in advertising the discount fares.

"What we look at is the overall promotion," he said. "We're not concerned that a flight on Sunday at 3 P.M. from St. Louis to Dulles has a certain number of discount seats on it."

Mr. Baker said the major airlines appear to offer from 30 percent to 50 percent of their seats at discount. "Around 75 percent of travelers use travel agents," he said. "All they have to do is see the flights available" to find a discount seat.

"Chances are, they'll find one," he added. "It may not be the day you want to go; it may be Saturday morning or Thursday afternoon."

If a passenger calls a carrier and asks it to find a low fare, if the passenger is not satisfied, "he's free to hang up and call another carrier," Mr. Baker said. "If consumers do that, the chances are you'll do well, but you have to shop."

Airlines use two major tools to fill as many seats as possible: discount fares and overbooking. Both practices have provoked consumer complaints. From the point of view of those who use the tools, however, they are often misunderstood.

According to American Airlines, 50 percent of its seats are available

## Europeans Can Expect Cheaper Trips

International Herald Tribune

The kind of aggressive fare management adopted by airlines in the United States has not yet reached Europe — yet.

That is because most European airlines do not generally have the same kind of computer control that enables major American companies to monitor traffic flows and adjust tariffs flight by flight, industry sources said.

And in Europe, passengers seeking low fares are better served by the charter market, a relatively insignificant factor in the deregulated skies of the United States. More than half of air travelers in Europe last year flew with charter companies, several of which are subsidiaries of the major companies.

In order to keep their share of the North Atlantic route, European airlines go in for the same kind of free-for-all discounting as their American rivals, and most offer cheap standby fares. But in their home markets, discounting is more tightly controlled.

The European companies, long accustomed to sharing revenues and routes under bilateral government agreements, offer similar ranges of discounts, all of which involve special conditions such as advance booking and lack of flexibility.

"In Europe, there is no question of a free-for-all in the sense of U.S. deregulation, because the Europeans don't believe in destructive competition," a Swiss official in Zurich said.

Nevertheless, European travelers can soon look forward to greater choice and cheaper fares, along with the same kind of confusion that begets passengers in the United States.

The European Community's Executive Commission is pushing for greater liberalization of fares and routes. If proposed EC legislation is approved as expected next month, airlines will be given greater flexibility to adjust fares within specified discount and "deep discount" tariff bands, and smaller operators and charter lines will be able to compete on more routes now operated by national flag carriers under government guarantees of monopoly.

## Brazil Leader Would Accept Shorter Term

International Herald Tribune

RIO DE JANEIRO — President José Sarney has announced his willingness to shorten his presidential term by one year as a way to rally support for his government.

In a televised national address Monday night, Mr. Sarney said he wished to remain president for a five-year term. If he does, then presidential elections would be held in 1989, and Mr. Sarney's successor would take office in 1990.

A constituent assembly now in session must still determine if the six-year term in the present constitution will be modified.

Mr. Sarney said his decision was intended to demonstrate a lack of personal ambition so that political forces would support the anti-inflationary measures that his government has been unable to produce.

In recent weeks, he has come under growing criticism not only from opposition groups, which want to cut short his mandate, but also from his own party and from voters.

Mr. Sarney's government has been hurt by a record 21 percent increase in consumer prices last month, and immobilized by divisions in his governing coalition over how long he should remain as president.

## Martial Law Protest in Taipei

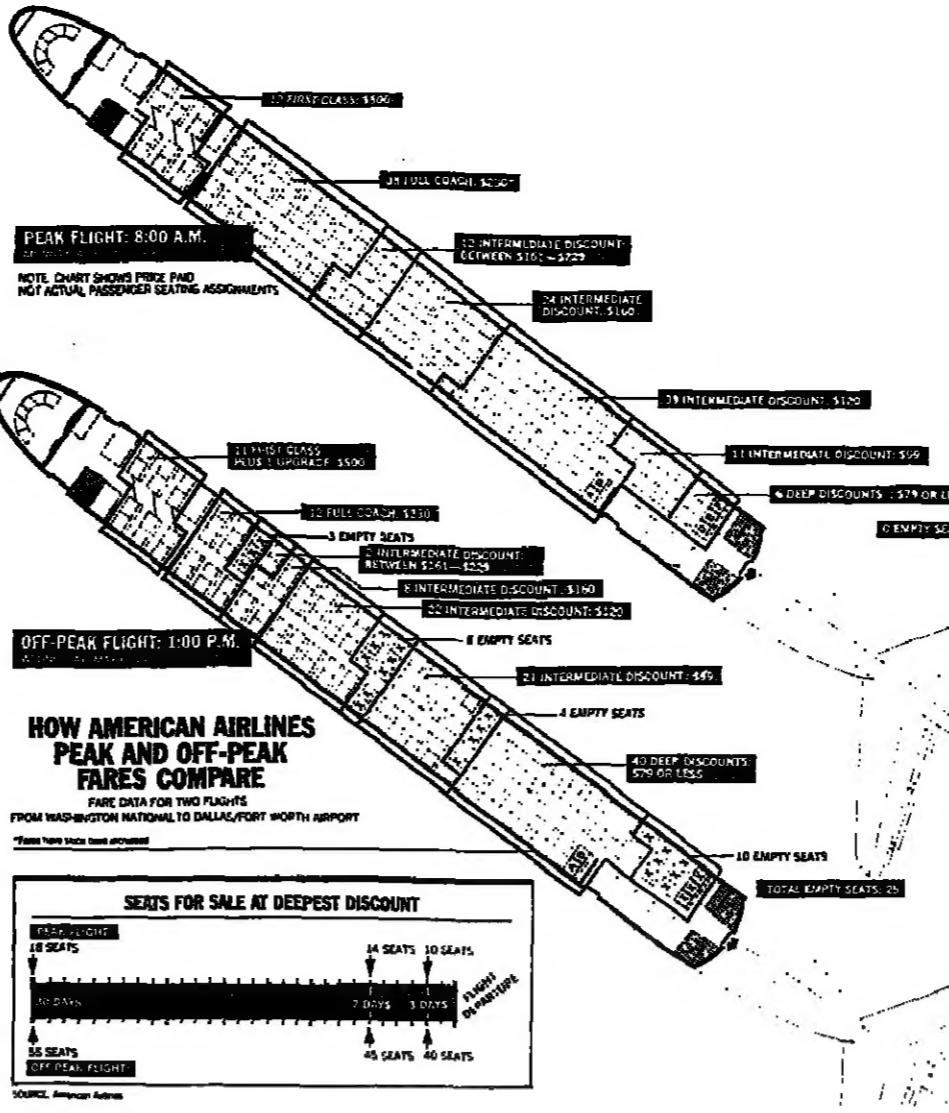
The Associated Press

TAIPEI — About 5,000 people rallied at a park Tuesday to protest martial law on its 38th anniversary but were blocked from marching to the presidential office by riot police.

## THE FIRST GEORGIAN MALT WHISKY.

The first British monarch known to drink malt whisky was George IV, said to drink "nothing else" but The Glenlivet. Today, Scotland's first malt whisky is also first choice in London.

Scotland's first malt whisky.



## OPINION

## A Cease-Fire Plan for Suspending the Iran-Iraq War

By Brian Urquhart and Gary Sick

NEW YORK — During the next six months there may be a fragile opportunity to explore nonviolent alternatives to the military and diplomatic stalemate between Iraq and Iran. The attacks against an American frigate, resulting in the deaths of 37 crew members, and against Soviet ships in the Gulf underscore the importance of seizing this moment.

Both parties to this conflict are staggering with weariness after nearly seven years of ferocious combat and economic devastation. Neither can be confident of its capacity to impose its will on the other. Iran and Iraq face immense military, economic and political problems, and the internal strains on both societies are severe. Moreover, because of the now familiar rhythm of the war resulting from cycles of weather and reciprocity, it is unlikely that Iran will be in a position to launch another major offensive until next winter.

On Feb. 19, Iraq announced a two-week suspension of its bombing campaign against civilian targets. Iran agreed to terminate shelling of nonmilitary targets. This uneasy truce in the "war of the cities" has lasted to this day.

Country to conventional wisdom, there have been diplomatic initiatives throughout the war. The secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has remained engaged throughout. In 1984 he succeeded in arranging a partial truce that stopped attacks on civilian and maritime targets for nearly nine months. And he

has developed an unpublished eight-point plan that would be available as the basis for discussions if and when these might become feasible.

Although the secretary-general has managed to sustain his credibility with both sides, he has been hampered by the absence of tangible support from the Security Council. The council's

parties pending the report of the commission.

This proposed package contains elements that should be attractive to both Iraq and Iran, but other elements are likely to be seen by both as controversial or undesirable. It is also recognized that such an approach is unlikely to result quickly or directly in a peace settlement. On the contrary, it is "temporary" and might produce nothing more than a brief pause in the conflict.

But some international move must be made to break the stalemate and to set in motion a process of mobilizing once again a concerted effort of effective multilateral diplomacy.

After a period of casual cynicism, during which many nations were prepared to see Iran and Iraq continue the bloodbath indefinitely, there now seems to be a growing awareness that the war is indeed a threat to international peace.

1. A request to the secretary-general to appoint an international commission to confer with the parties, to examine the origins of the war, to recommend the elements of a peaceful settlement and to report back to the Security Council within a specified period of time. It would be understood that the commission would be com-

posed of distinguished individuals who are respected by both parties to the conflict.

2. A call to the parties to observe a cease-fire and to draw from substantial changes in military status quo pending completion of the commission's report. Such a cease-fire would be without prejudice to any eventual resolution of border differences or territorial claims on either side and would be verified by United Nations observers on both sides of the battle lines. At a minimum, the cease-fire should extend to civilian targets and shipping of both parties, with credible verification that the cease-fire period would not be used to prepare a new ground offensive.

3. A call to all members of the United Nations to take effective action to suspend all arms shipments and sales to the two combatant

parties over at any time.

Mr. Urquhart retired as United Nations under-secretary-general in 1986 after 40 years with the organization. Mr. Sick was a member of the U.S. National Security Council staff, specializing in Iran, from 1976 to 1981. Both are associates with the Ford Foundation's international affairs program. They contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

## INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Target in the Gulf

## Important Business

The two missiles that struck an American warship in the Gulf Sunday night, killing 37 sailors and disabling the ship, appear to have been fired by an Iraqi fighter that mistakenly thought it had an Iranian ship on its radar. The United States said so quickly after examining the intelligence, and the Iraqis at once indicated that they accepted that version of events. Neither country wanted this terrible incident to get in the way of the business they are doing together.

It is important business. Having watched seemingly helplessly as the war between Iran and Iraq entered its seventh year, the United States is now embarked on a quiet but momentous strategy to bring it to an end. It is doing so by intervening on Iraq's side in the aspect of their war that the two sides conduct by intercepting each other's shipping in the Gulf. By protecting Iraq's shipping but leaving Iraq free to attack Iran's, the United States is helping Iraq strangle Iran's oil exports, which provide the means to keep Tehran in the war, and multiplying the threat of Iranian retaliation. In a strange identity of superpower interest, the Soviet Union is moving to conduct exactly the same policy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Question to the Navy

Iraq's blundering attack on the frigate Stark should not change America's aims or means in the Gulf. A military presence is needed to reassure the Gulf states against encroachment by Iran, and warships play a necessary role. But the death of 37 sailors and the crippling of their vessel by a single Exocet missile weigh heavily. All the more so since the navy still has not explained why the Stark failed to defend itself even though it was aware it was under attack.

Modern warships are crammed with flammable equipment but carry little armor. Missiles that elude their defenses are almost certain to wreak havoc. A single Exocet, whose warhead did not even explode, sank the British destroyer Sheffield in the 1982 Falklands war. Because of the Sheffield's fate, frigates like the Stark carry electronic jammers, dispensers of metallic chaff to decoy radar-guided missiles away from the ship, and Phalanx guns for close-in defense. When Iran earlier this year deployed Chinese missiles at the mouth of the Gulf, the U.S. Navy expressed confidence that its frigates could protect themselves.

None of this deflects responsibility from Iraq and its policy of indiscriminate attacks on shipping. But whatever the Iraqi's fault, the U.S. Navy should have been prepared, even for accidental attacks.

The Iraqi missile, fired from only 10 miles (16 kilometers) away, had a minute's flight, giving little time for reaction. But the Stark knew it was being illuminated by the attacker's radar and detected the missile being fired. Even so, its Phalanx gun did not fire a single round nor did its staff dispenser try to divert the missile. The interesting question of whether these systems would have worked as well as the navy believes has been pre-empted by another: Why weren't they used?

While that issue is being resolved, there is no reason for American ships to quit the Gulf. They are there not merely to show the flag, but to deter attacks on Gulf shipping. And until America weans itself from Gulf oil, the stakes are too high to do nothing. All the more reason for the navy to learn why the Stark was not better able to defend itself, and for the Reagan administration to press Iraq hard for an accounting.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Story Changes Again

As investigators peel away the layers of lies, the White House piles on new layers of legal defense. Did President Reagan agree to give arms for hostages to raise funds illicitly for the Nicaraguan rebels? No, he insisted at first. Then, as facts accumulated, he said he didn't remember; he would wait for boards and congressional committees to tell him what he knew. Now, as the Senate House investigation increasingly shows his involvement, his story is changing again.

Consider, for example, what the public is told about Saudi Arabian funding for the contras. The president did not solicit the funds. Even if he did, such solicitation was not illegal because the Boland Amendment, prohibiting intelligence agencies from spending money on the contras, did not apply to him. And if the law did apply to the president, it was unconstitutional.

Criminal lawyers recognize such dodges: "I wasn't there. If I was there I didn't do it. If I did it, I was acting in self-defense. Why? Because he has total power to make foreign policy. That is a highly debatable abstraction. But he also claims that White House aides have similar freedom, and that is no abstraction. That is placing the White House above the law."

The public expects the president to be forthright and direct; that is different from tailoring his defense to the latest revelation. A president should personally respect for law and for the other branches of government; that is different from groping for words and ways that evade the intent of Congress. A president can even assert, with fair notice, principled grounds for asserting imperial power; that is different from claiming such power, after the fact, as a last legal refuge.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

## Keep the Pressure on Iran

There has long been a fear in the West — and no doubt in Moscow — that if nobody interfered in the Gulf war, Iran probably would win. While the Iranians so far have seemed incapable of sustaining a victorious offensive, the battlefield in the south is now within a few miles of Basra, Iraq's second city. So despite the attack on the USS Stark, it is hardly in Western interests to either quit the war or to retaliate against Iraq. The only hope is that, with both superpowers forced into a kind of unholy alliance by the fighting, they have sufficient influence worldwide to bring pressure to bear on both Iran and Iraq's oil, its only significant export.

—The Times (London).

competition in health care and a greater share of the costs to be borne by the patient, and an overhaul of present tax systems to emphasize "indirect" taxes such as the added tax instead of "direct" taxes such as the income tax. Such measures would cause hardships for some sections of society in the short run, and for that reason face strong opposition. But it would be a tragedy if this program for recovery, which Europe in particular so badly needs, is sacrificed to short-term political considerations.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Instability in the South Pacific

The coup d'état in Fiji is a reminder that the South Pacific is no longer a playground of lagoons and islanders living a life of idyllic harmony. The circumstances leading to the military takeover are based in colonial history and deep-seated racial disharmony, and one more example of instability in the region. It is further proof that Australia and New Zealand, as the main democratic states in the South Pacific, have much lost time to make up in developing political and strategic relations in their natural area of interest.

—The Financial Times (London).

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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SANTA BARBARA, California —

There are at least six common denominators in the economic successes of the Pacific Basin over the past two decades. The first is the most obvious: modern advances in telecommunications and transportation have made once-vast oceanic distances shrink. This in turn has produced new attitudes toward trade and industry, many of them made in Tokyo. There are, for example, the Japanese concept of international marketing, the stress on a new "information society" and the location of heavy industries, like steel, at communication centers rather than near the sources of raw materials.

Improved Pacific communications led to a swift, irreversible traffic in ideas and influences. It took centuries, for example, for the idea of a Mediterranean world to take hold — best symbolized, perhaps, by the Greek-Phoenician alphabet and the old-fashioned sailing galley. The Pacific world, by contrast, is best symbolized by modern artifacts like the jet airliner, the television screen and the semiconductor. Inventions like these have been exploited with such bewildering speed that it is hard to comprehend the extent to which they have redefined the conventional ideas of distance.

The late French social historian Fernand Braudel wrote that "the Mediterranean has no unity but that created by the movements of men, the relationships they imply and the routes they follow." The same can be said of the economic, and to some extent the social and cultural, communities growing up in the Pacific. A second factor in the economic takeoff of the Asian-Pacific countries has been their high rates of savings and investment. Japanese families save about 17 percent of their annual

income (as opposed to barely 5 percent in the United States); Singaporeans are forced to put almost 20 percent of their salaries into a savings plan. All this leaves large sums available for capital investment.

Agricultural development is a third factor, growing alongside postwar industrialization. Through the 1970s, food production in most of these countries increased by one-third.

It is profoundly in the United States' interests to give final approval to both conventions. They will not end torture and genocide. There will still be Pol Pots and Idi Amines walking the world stage from time to time. But these conventions will have an impact.

They will set a moral tone. The torture convention would put torturers and would-be torturers on notice that a change of government or a vacation taken abroad could put them behind bars for years. The need to rally the genocide convention is self-evident.

Judging from the earlier ballots the votes are there for the final approval of both. It is up to President Reagan to blow the trumpet and call for final passage. One day the United States may come to regret its inertia.

International Herald Tribune

By Frank B. Gibney

This is the second of two articles.

It worked. As exemplified by Japan's newly established Ministry of International Trade and Industry — the so-called Productivity Pentagon — and brilliantly led groups like Singapore's Development Board, they have blazed the trail for a new kind of "Confucian capitalism."

And now? After years of fruitless jockeying for specific, the U.S. Congress is declaring war, finally if blindly, on the privileged sanctuary of the Japanese domestic market. Even the Japanese, after 10 years of pretending that all is fairness, worry just a bit about what Peter Drucker, the social scientist and management expert, calls their "adversarial trading" posture.

As last year's president Mackay reported to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japan's current account surplus is basically linked to the country's economic structure. South Korea and Taiwan, concerned about their own protectionism against U.S. products, meanwhile wonder if they ever will be allowed to develop an even slightly favorable trade balance with Japan.

Now, many of the factors that created the Pacific Basin's economic takeoff are working against themselves. High savings rates discourage consumption of imports. Spectacular agricultural growth for some countries means bad news for traditional commodity exporters elsewhere. The pan-national economies of Japan and South Korea are meeting

peaceful patterns of the post-Marcos change in the Philippines.

In the Pacific "hypothesis" going to explode? By no means. High growth may be leveling off, but it has done very good things for the people of the Pacific. With it has come a growing cultural interchange with the United States, which now enjoys a cultural, educational and, in an odd way, economic primacy among its specific equals that never could have been gained by war or peace. A return once at perpetual war is now dedicated to peaceful trade and development. There are even signs that sterile Soviet surrogates in North Korea and Vietnam may start thinking in economic rather than military terms.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: The Signal-Kiosk

PARIS — The signal-kiosk which was created several weeks ago at the intersection of the Grands Boulevards and the rue Montmartre will pass into history today [May 20]. It is to be demolished by the employees of the municipal government. It was hoped that the erection of that kiosk might mark the initiation of a system which would result in relieving congested traffic in Paris streets. Red and white disks were used to indicate to drivers when they should stop and when they should move ahead. But, being French, drivers refused to obey the disks any more readily than they have obeyed the uplifted fingers of policemen during these many years.

Meanwhile, government changes in many Pacific countries are in the offing with the outcome in, say, South Korea and Indonesia by no means guaranteed to repeat the

course Japan must now curb its cultural protectionism. It has few choices. America must develop its own competitiveness, while continuing to insist on bigger and fairer Pacific trade: U.S. national finances are as much hostage to Asian investors as Asian exports are to American consumers.

It is complex; this new Pacific Basin economy, but its mood is upbeat; member countries, overriding old racial and cultural barriers, are talking to one another now, barriers have never talked before.

The writer is president of the Pacific Basin Institute in Santa Barbara, California. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

1937: Italy in Africa

ROME — Italy's dream of a rich empire in Africa teaming with farmers and industrialists was described as an impending reality by the Minister of Italian East Africa (on May 19) before a clearing Chamber of Deputies assembled to consider the colonial budget of 1,617,000,000 lire for 1937-1938. A six-year plan to finance the ambitious colonial scheme was announced by the Minister, who planned the Fascist state as extending its syntactical regime into every detail of the life of the empire. Economic production will be directed primarily in the fields of wool, wood, skins, coffee, precious metals, meat, milk, cereals and cotton, the Minister said.

The plan will include road building, the development of ports, housing, drainage and clearing, and military organization; and will shortly be submitted to Parliament.

members were very slow to act at the beginning of the war, and when they finally adopted Resolution 479 on Sept. 28, 1980, it called only for a cease-fire without calling on Iraq to withdraw its forces from Iran. As a consequence, Iran has refused to acknowledge the council's authority. Peacemaking responsibility thus has fallen by default to the secretary-general, whose independent authority is severely limited.

Country to conventional wisdom, there have been diplomatic initiatives throughout the war. The secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, has remained engaged throughout. In 1984 he succeeded in arranging a partial truce that stopped attacks on civilian and maritime targets for nearly nine months. And he

is to be expected that the Security Council will be asked to observe a cease-fire and to draw from substantial changes in military status quo pending completion of the commission's report. Such a cease-fire would be without prejudice to any eventual resolution of border differences or territorial claims on either side and would be verified by United Nations observers on both sides of the battle lines. At a minimum, the cease-fire should extend to civilian targets and shipping of both parties, with credible verification that the cease-fire period would not be used to prepare a new ground offensive.

The starting point for such an effort might be for the Security Council to adopt a resolution containing the following elements:

1. A call to the parties to observe a cease-

fire and to draw from substantial changes in military status quo pending completion of the commission's report. Such a cease-fire would be without prejudice to any eventual resolution of border differences or territorial claims on either side and would be verified by United Nations observers on both sides of the battle lines. At a minimum, the cease-fire should extend to civilian targets and shipping of both parties, with credible verification that the cease-fire period would not be used to prepare a new ground offensive.

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## OPINION

## Why Does Bob Dole Back Mozambique Terrorists?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — They capture peasants, and cut off their ears. They burn clinics. They attack medical teams on their way to inoculate children. Those are some of the tactics used by the Mozambique National Resistance, the guerrilla group known as Renamo. Set up originally by white Rhodesia, then supported by South Africa, Renamo was designed to destabilize Mozambique. Its strategy is simple terror.

Renamo's viciousness has aroused widespread support for the Marxist government of Mozambique, regardless of ideology. Prime Margaret Thatcher has

## ABROAD AT HOME

just agreed to double British aid, to \$25 million a year; Britain trains Mozambican army officers and is to enlarge that program. Even neighboring Malawi's conservative government now has soldiers helping in the fight against Renamo.

President Ronald Reagan supports the Mozambican government, too. Samora Machel, the president who died in a plane crash in October 1986, visited the White House in 1985. His successor, Joaquim Chissano, has just made friendly visits to Mrs. Thatcher and to Pope John Paul II. But 28 U.S. senators are trying to turn America's policy toward supporting Renamo. Among them is the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole, who wants to succeed Mr. Reagan.

It is an extraordinary idea, hard to believe: that 28 senators, including a candidate for president, should try to line the United States up with a group as murderous as Renamo. But it is a fact, one that shows the continuing power of the radical right in the United States.

Mozambique has become a rallying cry for right-wing fund-raisers. Streams of Renamo propaganda pour in to Senate offices in a strident disinformation program. The Washington Times newspaper, an organ of the extreme right, invents Ethiopian troops in Mozambique.

The right found a focus for its hate when Mr. Reagan nominated a new am-

## Apartheid Is Dead

A PARTHEID is dead in South Africa, where only the lunatic fringe even tries to defend it, but the fear-based inertia of whites and the Botha government's intransigence have forestalled its burial. When student protesters on the largely white campus at the University of Cape Town were fired on last month, the episode clearly shocked white South Africans. History may identify the 10 wounded as the first contingent of the long-awaited shovel brigade.

— Columnist William Raspberry.



Mother Russia

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Patience in Latin America

Arvel Nier's suggestion that the United States use its influence to bolster civilian rule among the fragile democracies of Latin America is well received. ("Officers Should Obey the Law, Like Everybody Else," May 1.)

But his call for the prosecution of military officers involved in human rights abuses, to be carried out as a matter of first order, would do little to bolster these democracies. What purpose does it serve to attempt prosecution if the end result is the demise of democracy and the replacement of military rule?

Recent events in Argentina have reinforced the belief of leaders like President Marco Vinicio Cerezo of Guatemala that the military will not sit idly as its ranks are purged. Patience, Mr. Nier. We all want justice and democracy in Latin America, but a legacy lasting half a century will not be changed overnight.

JOHN F. DEE

Thun, Switzerland

## First-Hand in Afghanistan

Regarding "In a Dusty Afghan City, Scars of a Prolonged War" (May 7):

Richard M. Weintraub continually emphasized that all his citations came from government spokesmen or through government interpreters. He was, per-

haps, trying to signal that the statements are not true but the usual Soviet disinformation. One feels he was doing his best in difficult circumstances. However, it would be better to publish an occasional report on the war from the Afghan resistance side. First-hand observers have agreed upon certain facts:

After more than seven years the Afghans are still resisting the invaders with little outside help and at great cost (one out of three Afghans is now a war casualty or a refugee); and they will continue to fight until they drive out the Soviet forces (a reasonable possibility) or they are annihilated by those forces.

JOHN D. MACDOUGALL

Paris

## 100, 75 and 50 Years Ago?

If you are considering adding 100-year-old items to your editorial page feature "In Our Pages," I hope you will nevertheless continue running items from 75 and 50 years ago as well. These are most interesting for elderly people, who were young then. In recent weeks, for example, I have been reading about the sinking of the Titanic.

Meanwhile, my best wishes to the International Herald Tribune for another 100 years at least.

DJOLI KANSIL

Honolulu

## More Gift and Legwork Than Luck

By Samuel Abt

PARIS — "His work began in the merest lyric and ended in the vastest encyclopedia," wrote Richard Ellmann about James Joyce, although he might equally have been speaking of himself and his towering biography, "James Joyce." Acclaimed when it was published in 1959, the book was 100 pages thicker by the time Mr. Ellmann revised it for the Joyce centenary in 1962, when it was acclaimed again.

One thing led to another, he tried to pretend. He was "grateful" and "indebted" to long lists of people; libraries "helped me with special services." Doors were opened to him and for him, he said graciously. Of course they were, and nonsense. Richard Ellmann did the work — a vast stretch of sleuthing that he shrugged off with such lines as "Several collectors have put important material at my disposal." In truth, his labor was prodigious.

Richard Ellmann, that lovely man, died last week at age 69. Despite his translations from French and his anthology of American verse, the scholar from Michigan could seem guilty of the Joycean boast, "To me an Irish safety pin is more important than an English epic."

His final book, a biography of Oscar Wilde, will be published posthumously. The one that it seems he never got around to writing was the one he enjoyed joking about, "I'd like to try a series of short essays explaining how long books ought to be written — by other people." He told an interviewer a few years ago.

He elaborated on this in 1984, during a chat in Frankfurt at the ninth international James Joyce Symposium. Most of the fuss there was devoted to "A Critical and Synoptic Edition" of "Ulysses," compiled by computer at the University of Tübingen and seven years in the making — exactly the time Joyce needed to write his masterpiece. The major correction of the new version, which correlated all previous editions, was five lines dropped by publishers in "Scylla and Charybdis," the ninth episode, in which the ghost of Stephen Dedalus's mother tells him the "word known to all men." Scholars had long debated the missing word. It turned out to be Love.

But of course, Mr. Ellmann said in an airy speech — unable to resist adding, "as I mentioned a dozen years ago." Love is the theme of the novel, he continued, "love in its various forms: sexual, brotherly, paternal, filial . . . . Affection between human beings, however transitory, however qualified, is the closest we can come to paradise."

The first story he told was about a visit to Trieste, where Joyce taught and lived, off and on, from 1905 till 1915 and then again between the end of World War I and 1920. Five decades later, Mr. Ellmann was hunting sources and made the round of neighborhood shops, ask-

ing a question: Could anybody think of a person old enough to have remembered Joyce? Nobody could until he asked the question for the 17th or 37th time in a post office and a man came up to him and said, Yes, his father indeed remembered Joyce. If Mr. Ellmann came with him, he could talk to the father. Which he did.

Or, Mr. Ellmann continued, there was the hunt for Blazes Boylan in Dublin. This man told him to ask that man, that man told him to inquire of this man and so it went until finally he entered an antiques shop, rather more an odds and ends store, and asked the old man tending it if he might help identify the model for Boylan, the courier of Molly Bloom.

All that was known of him were Joyce's few particulars. Mr. Ellmann later wrote:

## MEANWHILE

"That Boylan's father was a horse dealer off Island Bridge who sold horses to the British during the Boer War, that Boylan is a flashy dresser, especially notable for his straw hat and that he has just managed a prize fighter."

The old man showed Mr. Ellmann a framed photograph of a young buck in a straw hat holding a horse's bridle. "Would that be your man?" he asked. Mr. Ellmann thought it would, especially when the old man admitted that it was himself in the photograph. His name was Ted Keogh. "He did not know Joyce personally; his only connection with the writer, he declared, was that as a boy he shot a pheasant at John Joyce's top hat and hit it," Mr. Ellmann wrote. Footnote 51 for Chapter XXII of "James Joyce" noted that this fact derived from "Interview with Ted Keogh, 1954."

It seemed so easy, as he described the detective work. Luck made it easy. Certainly the writing could not have been easy. How long did he take to craft this throwaway line: "Their landlord, a man named Scholz, proved singularly lacking in the indulgence necessary to house Joyce without fuss?" Or, describing Joyce's letters to his wife, Nora Baraduce: "The dip and sway of Joyce's love letters made an amusing counterpoint to his letters to men. With Nora the effort is to rip away pretenses, with men Joyce is very bespectacled and walking-sticked."

All of Mr. Ellmann's writings ring with this grace. His first two books dealt with William Butler Yeats, who led him to Joyce. "Twelve years ago in Dublin Mrs. W.B. Yeats showed me an unpublished preface in which Yeats described his first meeting with James Joyce," he wrote as a preface to "James Joyce" in 1959. "My book had its origin at that time . . . . Mrs. Yeats did not simply thrust the preface on him. 'Right after V-E day [in 1945] I wrote to Mrs. Yeats — not realizing she never answered mail.' Mr. Ell-

mann recalled years later in an interview. "Apparently it was the first letter she received after peace in Europe was declared, and she answered and said she'd be glad to see me." He visited her, worked for two weeks in a room crammed with the poet's papers, and won a promise that he could return after World War II. He did, worked with 50,000 unpublished pages of Yeats's work and one day asked the widow if she had heard the notorious story about the unknown Joyce, then 20, meeting the renowned Yeats, then 37, and exclaiming, "You're too old for me to help you." Both Joyce and Yeats later denied the story.

Mr. Ellmann continued his account in the interview: "It's true," said Mrs. Yeats, "and I can prove it." Whereupon he pulled open a file drawer and dug out Yeats's comments written just after the dreadful interview.

The Yeats quote: "Presently he got up to go, and, as he was going out, he said, 'I am twenty. How old are you?' I told him, but I am afraid I said I was a year younger than I am. He said with a sigh, 'I thought as much. I have met you too late. You are too old.' Referring to this, Footnote 17, Chapter VII of "James Joyce" reads: "Quoted in R. Ellmann, 'The Identity of Yeats' (New York and London, 1954) pp. 36-9." Luck, yes?

As Goldsmith's Professor emeritus of English Literature at Oxford University, Mr. Ellmann was stricken more than a year ago with a degenerative disease of the nerve cells. Despite the illness, The New York Times reported, he continued to work. During the last weeks of his life, he used small machines to type out messages that were then printed on a screen, or on paper, final revisions in the Wilde biography. With speech difficult, The Times added, Mr. Ellmann typed out jokes and repartee with visitors.

Once the Wilde biography has been published in January, there will be no more from Richard Ellmann. Imagine, just try to imagine.

International Herald Tribune

## Penetrating Listener

RICHARD ELLMANN'S "James Joyce" may be considered the greatest literary biography of our century. Written with wit and sympathy, Mr. Ellmann interweaves Joyce's life with Joyce's text; he demonstrates reality turning into art, an almost priestly transubstantiation. In his own personality, he was thinking and self-effacing. A penetrating listener who won the confidence of friends and interviewers; a benign interrogator like Aleister Guinness's George Smiley, I have heard him denigrated for his apparent bumbling vagueness. Beneath the reserve and courtesy he was fiercely proud and ambitious — for his work, not personal advancement.

— From an obituary by Roger Lewis in *The Independent* (London).

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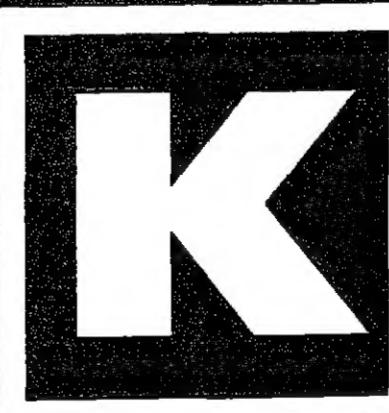
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## Tories, Labor Unveil Party Platforms With Sharply Differing Goals

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service

LONDON — The British general election campaign reached battle speed Tuesday with the unveiling of party platforms outlining sharply contrasting visions of Britain's future.

In her drive for election to a third term in the June 11 voting, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher introduced an elaborate 32-page Conservative Party manifesto that would bring sweeping changes to schools, public housing and urban redevelopment.

Mrs. Thatcher's policies would increase the role of competition and private enterprise. As an inflected political side effect, they would also undermine traditional bastions of Labor Party strength among teachers, tenants of government-owned housing and local government officials.

Neil Kinnock, the Labor leader, who is attempting to rally his party from a low position in the opinion polls, criticized Mrs. Thatcher for allowing unemployment to triple to three million.

Promising a return to social welfare policies that held sway before she took office in 1979, he promised higher spending to create a million jobs, a weekly increase of £5 (\$8) in pensions and higher taxes for people who make more than £500 a week.

The alliance of Social Democrats and Liberals, which released its platform Monday after the dissolution of Parliament, also promised to create a million jobs. The alliance called for sweeping electoral change to break the hold of the Conservatives and Labor on the 650-seat Parliament and open the way for a centrist government.

Sound a central Labor theme, Mr. Kinnock depicted Mrs. Thatcher as an enemy of the welfare state who financed tax cuts at the expense of social services that he said were favored by most Britons.

In outlining her plans, Mrs. Thatcher said they were designed to bring "power to the people" and refute anyone who "hoped to attack the Conservative Party for running out of ideas after two periods of office."

In education, the Tory manifesto calls for a national core curriculum and increased power for head teachers over unionized staffs. It proposes to allow individual schools, through vote of parents and staff members, to put them-

selvers under control of the central government rather than of local governments, which often are Labor-dominated.

Tenants of public housing, a major bloc of Labor support, are to be given the right to remove their dwellings from government management by forming tenant associations or choosing a property manager.

On unemployment, the manifesto calls for a form of "workfare" by cutting off benefits for people under 18 who "deliberately choose to remain unemployed." The Tory plan would thus require participation in youth training programs.

In contrast to the long Conservative document, Labor's was only 17 pages. It included a one-sentence mention of Labor's plan to make the United States remove all its nuclear weapons from British soil.



The common crier and sergeant at arms, Colonel D.E.A. Tucker, reading the proclamation of Queen Elizabeth II dissolving Parliament so that British elections can be held June 11.

## Portuguese See Next Elections as Critical

By Paul Delaney  
New York Times Service

LISBON — The signs of a political campaign are slowly taking hold in Portugal two months before scheduled national elections.

Articles about candidates are beginning to appear. New slogans are hastily painted on walls in place of old ones.

But this appears to be more than just another political campaign in this nation of 10 million people. Leaders from all sectors agree that "once a country is in the European Community, then adjustments have to be very rapid and also very respectful of the social fabric."

"What we need in Portugal is a long-term policy so the form of government won't matter," said Miss Pintassilgo, who is now a candidate for the European Parliament.

The elections, called two years early, were brought on by a political crisis last month. The small, center-left Democratic Renewal Party, headed by former President António Ramalho Eanes, sponsored a censure motion that toppled Prime Minister Aníbal Cavaco Silva's center-right minority government.

Mr. Constâncio said Socialists would expand from the center, pulling votes from Social Democrats.

Instead of asking the leftist majority in Parliament to form a new government, President Mário Soares dissolved Parliament and called for elections.

The leftist politicians were fur-

ious that Mr. Soares, a Socialist, did not ask the Socialist leader, Vitor Constâncio, to form a government. Political analysts said Mr. Soares did not want a government to include Mr. Eanes, his longtime rival, and the Communists, who held 38 seats in the 250-seat legislative body. The Socialists and Mr. Eanes' party controlled 102 seats.

Mr. Eanes said he pushed for the censure to "break the impasse" between Parliament and the government coalition. The leftists had accused Mr. Cavaco Silva of being authoritarian. The Socialists hesitated before joining the censure effort, and were even more cautious about saying if they would form a government with Mr. Eanes.

The battle will be between the Social Democrats and the Socialists, to see who can gain the most at the expense of each other and the smaller parties. Victor Crespo, vice president of the Social Democrats, said he did not think his party would take votes from its coalition members, the Christian Democrats, but from the Socialists and the Democratic Renewal Party.

Mr. Constâncio said Socialists would expand from the center, pulling votes from Social Democrats.

Vincente Jorge Siza, an editor for the weekly newspaper Expresso, said part of the electoral confusion is the result of a grouping of ideology at the center.

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## Moscow Asserts Flexibility on Mideast

### But Conference Must Be More Than 'Umbrella' for Talks

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

Washington with the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres.

Western and Middle East diplomats based in Moscow said this week that Soviet officials have also declined in private to discuss details of a peace conference before Israel and Jordan and that the Palestine Liberation Organization should determine who would represent Palestinian interests at such a meeting.

However, the spokesman, Boris Pyadashov, said that Soviet officials were prepared to be flexible on details of the role that the Soviet Union and other major powers would play in such a conference.

He also declined to rule out the possibility that the PLO might, with Soviet encouragement, approve a Palestinian delegation to the talks that was not directly affiliated with the organization.

His comments, at a news conference and in conversation afterward, indicated that major differences remained to be overcome before a peace conference could be convened. But they also showed that Moscow is taking pains not to set firm preconditions at this early stage.

Mr. Pyadashov said Soviet leaders have told the Israelis that progress toward normal relations between the Soviet Union and Israel hinge on successful peace negotiations in the Middle East.

"Progress in relations with that country is possible only within the framework of a Middle East settlement," he said. He added that the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Yuri V. Dubinin, had made this point in a meeting Sunday in Moscow.

Mr. Pyadashov said Tuesday:

"The Soviet Union has an open mind, it does not have a rigid form as far as the concept of the conference is concerned, as far as the framework and structure of its membership are concerned."

He added later that if the Soviet role "will be only representative, protocol, an umbrella, there is no sense in it."

The diplomat said Soviet officials do not seem to believe that their major powers should have authority to impose a settlement or to veto an agreement reached by the parties in the region.

"The Syrians would like that, but the Soviets know it is not practical," the diplomat said.

Another major sticking point, as is usual when Middle East peace negotiations are discussed, is who will speak for the Palestinians.

Mr. Peres and U.S. officials foresee a Jordanian delegation that would include Palestinian representatives not associated with the PLO.

The PLO said this week that it would demand a full role in the talks, and Mr. Pyadashov reiterated on Tuesday Moscow's longstanding view that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of Palestinian interests.

### ■ Israeli Confidence Vote

The Israeli government united its support in the Knesset on Tuesday to defeat no-confidence motions over its failure to accept the idea of a Middle East conference.

Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

By a show of hands, the parliament overwhelmingly rejected three no-confidence motions from opposition leftist parties that favored such a conference.

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#### Agamemnon

#### Odysseus

#### Antenor

#### Odysseus

#### Antenor

#### Agamemnon

#### Odysseus

#### Pericles

#### Agamemnon

#### Odysseus

#### Antenor

#### Pericles

#### Agamemnon

#### Odysseus

#### Pericles

#### Agamemnon

## ARTS / LEISURE

# Borek Sipek: New Flair For Bohemian Glassware

By Kate Singleton

**B**OREK SIPEK is a designer with a sensitivity for many materials: Wood, metal, ceramics, marble, glass. He draws out their qualities and fashions them into forms that welcome the hand as well as the eye. But it is glass that he has imbued with the most striking characteristics. For he has chosen to work not with the light, aerial fluidity of Murano glass, but with the thicker, heavier, richer shapes and colors that are typical of the glass that is blown in Czechoslovakia.

For the 38-year-old Sipek, working with the master-blowers of Novy Bor, north of Prague, must be like unearthing roots that have been concealed for years but never sundered. Sipek was born in Prague. His parents died young, and he was brought up by a guardian who was one of the country's foremost glass artists. However, the charms of the inside of a glass works were apparently few in those early days: "At the age of 10 I was sure that I wanted to become a chef or an architect," he explains.

Happily, glass, architecture and culinary skills did not turn out to be mutually exclusive. Sipek is an excellent cook. He studied furniture design at art school in Prague until he was 20, then left for West Germany where he took a degree in architecture in Hamburg and another in philosophy at Stuttgart. Later he taught design theory in Hannover and Essen for eight years.

"At the time I was torn between theory and practice. There simply isn't time to do both well. My training in Prague had been very traditional, but it had taught me how to draw. In fact in Hamburg I was considered an artist rather than an architect for this reason. I used to get upset about it. You see, that was back in 1968. You couldn't be an artist in those turbulent years. Now of course I'm grateful that I learned to draw early."

In 1983 Sipek left Essen for Amsterdam and theory for practice after his sisters asked him to design her a house in Hamburg. The site proved to be small and the building constraints many. Sipek overcame them by creating an outer shell in glass that conformed to local requirements regarding style, shape and scale. And inside he built a stone structure — the house itself — that runs diagonally to the perimeter so that it makes better use of space and light. Winter gardens

fill the areas between glass and stone walls.

The lamps that Sipek designed for his sister's house were to be made in traditional Bohemian glass. To supervise their creation, in 1983 he went back to Czechoslovakia for the first time in 13 years. But the lamps were never produced because halfway through the process Sipek saw forms emerge that seemed right for drinking glasses. So he abandoned the original project and came up with his first collection of goblets, flutes and tumblers, later sold by the firm Quartet. As for his sister, she had

to make do with lamps in plastic glass.

For decades Czech glass has

largely been limited to ashtrays,

mustard dishes, Gothic-style tumblers — "horrible trash items

made with wonderful techniques

by highly skilled craftsmen."

There are three basic techniques for which Bohemian glassmakers are renowned. Sipek has used the traditional art of cutting and polishing blown glass for the lips and skirts that animate the geometrical simplicity of his drinking glasses, carafes, decanters and bowls. He is

also working with craftsmen spe-

cialized in acid engraving on flat glass for a window-wall that has

been commissioned for the interior of a Frankfurt bank. The third technique is glass which is partially glazed red by using gold paint that is fired to create a chemical reaction that changes the color. The red areas are then engraved to reveal the crystal white below.

Sipek does much of his thinking about the nature of future objects while traveling. He rarely manages to spend more than two days a week in Amsterdam. Once every two months he is in Prague and Novy Bor. Then he has his clients in West Germany and the Netherlands. He is also a frequent visitor to Italy. In Milan his furniture designs are produced by the firm Driade; in Tuscany he makes ce-

ramics and marble objects, and in Murano he is soon to be following the development of his first design in Venetian glass.

"Italy is very receptive to new ideas," he explains, "because Italian factories realize that you can use techniques to produce what you want; you make the techniques work for you. By contrast, in Germany it's you that has to work for the techniques. Of course I realize that my designs are closer to the individual nature of architecture on a very small scale than they are to industrial design as such. But then that's what they stemmed from in the first place."

Two wine glasses designed by Borek.

**DOONESBURY**

## U.S.-India Relations Hit a Low

### New Delhi Says Washington Prefers Firm Tie to Pakistan

By Steven R. Weisman

*New York Times Service*

NEW DELHI — A series of major and minor disputes have sent relations between the United States and India skidding to their lowest level since Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi took office in 1984, according to American and Indian officials.

The officials said Monday that friction and bitterness had replaced the friendliness of a year or two ago, when Washington was hopeful that Mr. Gandhi would break with precedent and be more sympathetic to U.S. interests.

Indian leaders said the United States appeared to have abandoned its newly professed sensitivity to New Delhi's concerns and is instead seeking a long-term relationship with Pakistan as a U.S. surrogate in the region.

"It is clear that Washington is looking to Pakistan as a replacement for the shah," an Indian official said, likening the situation to that in Iran before the 1979 revolution in which the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi was toppled. "That raises the temperature here."

A measure of Indian anger was the recent cancellation of a trip to Washington by the Indian minister of external affairs, Narain Dutt D. Tiwari. His deputy, K. Narwar Singh, then had to defend his own earlier visit to the United States against bitter questioning in Parliament.

The new tension has not blocked other efforts to improve relations, officials said, but some of these efforts were said to have stalled. "This is a very delicate time," a U.S. diplomat said.

At the center of the stir is the Reagan administration's determination to provide Pakistan with a new military aid package, including an advanced military air surveillance system, despite indications that Pakistan is developing a nuclear bomb.

U.S. military aid to Pakistan, which has fought three wars against India, has long been the major irritant in Indian-American relations, but officials said several other issues have aggravated the problem. Among them have been snags in the proposed sale to India of a sophisticated American computer and a move in the House of Representatives to cut U.S. aid to New Delhi.

American officials said Pakistan needs protection against the 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan. But this has also led to doubts in Pakistan about Washington's reliability, with rising fears there that the United States would cut off aid if the Afghan war were somehow resolved.

To reassure Pakistan, Washington has lately said that it would continue to provide military help even if the war is settled. India charged that these assurances showed that Washington was looking for a long-term military ally.

U.S. officials, meanwhile, are irritated because Mr. Gandhi has been blamed by his domestic problems on a plot by "foreign forces" to discredit him and undermine Indian democracy, as he did in a speech Saturday. Although not mentioning the United States by name, he has made it clear that he was accusing Washington of being part of an attempt to destabilize the country.

"This is the kind of thing we used to hear from Indira Gandhi," an American official said, referring to Mr. Gandhi's mother and predecessor, who often angered the United States with talk of a "foreign hand" working against India. Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated in 1984.

"It is not what we expected from Rajiv," the official said, noting that earlier under Mr. Gandhi cooperation with the United States, even in the military area, had risen to its highest level in 20 years. "I don't even think he believes this stuff. He is doing it for purely political reasons."

Officials agree that relations

worsened after the visit in October of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, which an American official called "a disaster."

Mr. Weinberger infuriated India by not warning Mr. Gandhi or his aides that, on the next stop of his trip, he was going to announce his support for sending AWACS radar planes to Pakistan.

The residents said the council

distributed leaflets during the weekend, when most power supplies were cut off, telling consumers that it had to pay for electricity and was "not in a position to supply free electricity."

Mr. Botha said he would pursue plans for a national council as a

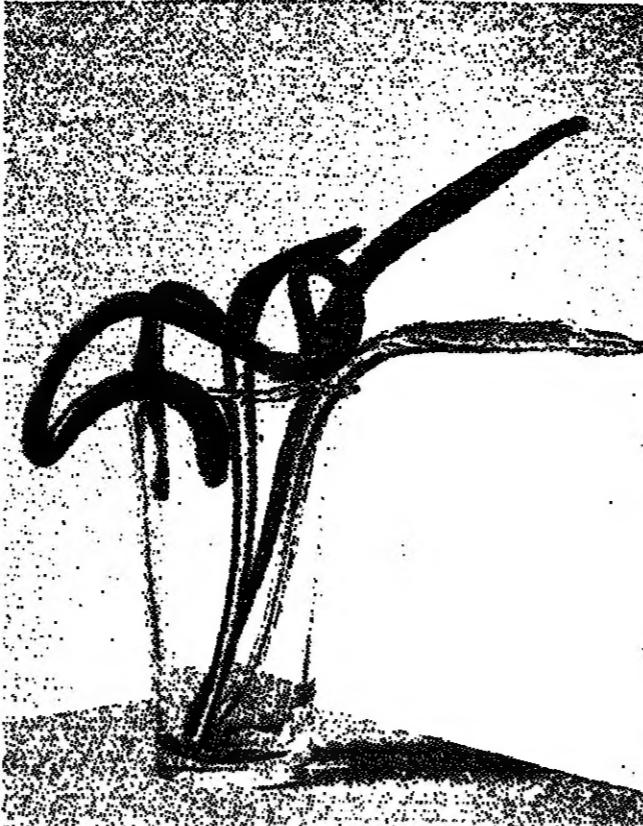
vehicle to negotiate participation

by blacks in national politics, but declined to elaborate on its structure.

**Soweto Electricity Cuts**

The Soweto City Council has switched off electricity to hundreds of homes in the black township to try to force an end to a rent strike that began 11 months ago, Reuters reported Tuesday, quoting Soweto residents.

Soweto, near Johannesburg, is one of 50 townships in which residents have refused to pay rent to



A Borek vase: Making techniques work for the designer.

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Kate Singleton is a Milan-based journalist who writes frequently on cultural affairs.

# 'Titus,' in Cold Blood

By Sheridan Morley

*International Herald Tribune*

**T**HE Royal Shakespeare Company's "Titus Andronicus" at the Swan in Stratford-upon-Avon is a spartan production that marks an RSC debut for its director, Deborah Warner. She has not been given the easiest of initial tasks. Since the classically gory Peter Brook production with Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh more than 30 years ago, the play has only been seen twice at Stratford and last time out (in 1981) in a catastrophically truncated 90-minute version by John Barton.

Warner restores the text to its full three and a half hours, and on the minimal set of Isabella Bywater the play is allowed to speak somewhat lengthily for itself, unencumbered by anything more visual than the occasional bucket of blood. It remains, however, the most raw and gory of Shakespeare's tragedies: Titus opens the action by killing one of his sons and closes it by

slaying his wife and daughter, while

the other two sons are maimed, their hands and tongues are cut off almost at random before dying but all unknown parents start to eat their own offspring served up in pie crusts. Elsewhere in both title character and play are the beginnings of "King Lear," but what at this production suggests an ancient Roman "Sweeney Todd" forever poised between tragedy and black comedy, and nowhere more so than in the banquet scene, which opens with waiters whistling as they work, and closes with three murders in three consecutive lines of dialogue.

From his entrance as conquering hero through to his ultimate callousness, Brian Cox as Titus offers a bleakly powerful outline sketch of the Lear he will surely one day play, but his is a performance matched only by Estelle Kohler as the Lucretia Borgia who is Tamora, the queen of the Goths. For other roles the RSC is once again sorely in need of experienced character actors, and even those who can manage the verse seem somehow to sound as if they do not wish to be caught speaking it.

The result is a cerebral, chilly, faithful, intelligent but ultimately rather academic rendering of an admittedly difficult and treacherous script, lacking at the last the sheer sensuality and sexuality needed to make sense of the bloodiest play in the whole classical history of the British theater.

And that it remains: an event of

epic proportions seldom given a

major production since the war, by

no means the best of O'Neill or

anywhere near it, but for all that a

drama that allows its director and

designer and cast to afford an ec-

centric and over-the-top evening —

which in this staging wears

of a ballet of "King Kong" and a Kurt

Weill street opera of New York life.

The sets, however, declare war on

the cast, so that in the title role even

Roland Schäfer is dwarfed by his

surroundings.

Not since the late Peter Daubenspeck's influential and unforgettable World Theater seasons at the Aldwych in the 1960s has there

been a sense of the play's

depth and complexity.

A somewhat unadventurous

summer season at Chichester gets

into its stride with a stylish revival

of Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband," the play that sharply divid-

ed its original critics in 1895 (George Bernard Shaw thought it proof of Wilde's perfection as a comic dramatist while Henry James found it crude, clumsy, feeble and vulgar). It comes up almost a century later looking most intriguing for what it tells us of the playwright himself only a few months before the first of his homosexuality trials.

Written by the Thames at Gor-

ing (hence the leading character's name) one summer when Wilde was renting a cottage there in an uneasy ménage with his wife and Lord Alfred Douglas, "An Ideal Husband" is essentially about blackmail and love. A government minister, who has become rich and powerful because of the topical crime of insider trading, is about to

have his life, career and marriage destroyed by a wonderfully evil woman from his uncertain past. Enter Lord Goring, a bachelor, at least until the final curtain, and a man clearly much loved by Wilde. He also gets to sort out the sordid mess, so that by the end of the fourth act the minister is on his way into the cabinet, all economic sins forgiven and a marriage saved. Wilde, who by the time he wrote

the play had already been blackmailed once over his sex life, was

clearly much concerned about matters of public scandal and private disgrace, and it is a little unfortunate that Tony Britton's resolutely bland wide-stage production is content to leave the play on its surface level.







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In its home market, the Netherlands, it is the largest Dutch insurer and the fourth largest enterprise in the country. The Nationale-Nederlanden Group's combined revenues amounted to U.S. \$7.9 billion in 1986. Of this income, life business represented 34%, non-life 28%, professional reinsurance 7% and investments and other insurance-related activities 31%. In 1986 net assets grew from U.S. \$3.1 billion to U.S. \$3.4 billion.

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## SAAB-SCANIA

The Saab-Scania Group manufactures automotive and aerospace products: passenger cars, trucks and buses, commercial and military aircraft, missiles and satellites. The Group also develops other advanced products in the fields of electronics, optics, sensors, image processing and energy technology. We employ 49,000 people in locations in Sweden and in 30 other countries. In 1986 the Group sales were SEK 35 billions with a profit of SEK 3.3 billions. The pre-tax return on total assets was 13.8%, solvency (equity/asset ratio) was 51%. Investments in fixed assets and R&D amounted to MSEK 5,000, equivalent to 14.3% of sales. For a copy of the Annual Report 1986, please write to: Saab-Scania AB, Corporate Communications and Public Affairs, S-581 88 Linköping Sweden.

## SANDOZ

Sandoz celebrated its 100-year anniversary in 1986 with record earnings of SFr. 8,361 million. The group is a major manufacturer of chemicals, crop protection products, seeds and nutrition products. Headquartered in Switzerland, Sandoz is well-diversified geographically with subsidiaries and affiliates located in over 40 countries. Sandoz spent SFr. 746 million on Research & Development in 1986, of which 71% was in the pharmaceutical area. The company enjoys a strong financial condition, with year-end 1986 liquid asset accounting for 25% of total assets.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS

American Express' earnings achieved a first by exceeding \$1 billion in 1986. Each of its operating units posted record earnings and contributed to an overall 20 percent return on average equity from continuing operations, compared with 16 percent in 1985. Its businesses include the charge card, Travelers Cheque, travel, data processing, international banking, brokerage, investment banking, personal financial planning, life insurance and asset management industries.

## BP

The British Petroleum Company plc is the parent company of one of the world's largest international oil and natural resources groups.

In 1986, despite dramatic fluctuations in the price of oil, BP made solid progress to record pre-tax profits of £1,779 million on a replacement cost basis. This result owes much to the speed and flexibility with which the group was able to react to the new environment of lower oil prices.

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The brochure is available on a complimentary basis from Philips International B.V., Marketing Communications Lighting Division.

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## Maxwell Expected to Raise Harcourt Bid

Reuters

NEW YORK — The British publisher Robert Maxwell is expected to boost his \$2 billion offer for Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc., but the Florida-based book company has made it clear that it would fight to prevent the takeover, analysts and traders said Monday.

Arbitragers speculated that the bidding could go above \$3.4 billion by Mr. Maxwell. There also was speculation that Harcourt would seek a friendly bid from another American publishing company, or a partner to hold a significant amount of its shares.

Harcourt's chairman, William

Jovanovich, rejected the offer by British Printing & Communication Corp. in a stinging statement shortly after the bid was announced Monday.

Wall Street analysts expect Mr. Jovanovich, a naturalized American, to continue to attack Mr. Maxwell on the ground that his company is foreign. In his statement, Mr. Jovanovich said he did not believe that Mr. Maxwell would be allowed to preserve over Harcourt, the U.S. educational publisher.

"That is the trust I have kept in 40 years of publishing for America's schools," Mr. Jovanovich said.

One arbitrager commented, "I think Jovanovich has his heart set on keeping this thing out of foreign

hands, and out of Maxwell's hands.

"You've got this guy who's an avowed socialist attacking the primary text book distributor in the U.S." the trader added.

Some arbitragers believe that Mr. Maxwell will act aggressively and quickly. But there is doubt that he will be able to add high-profile Harcourt to his publishing empire no matter how much he boosts his offer.

Both companies are headed by

well-willed managers, another arbitrager said.

Bert Boksen, an analyst for Raymond James, said, "The ball is in Maxwell's hands. In this day and age it's difficult to fight cash offers."

## Zaire Reaches Unprecedented Accord On Delaying Part of Debt Repayments

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Zaire has won a landmark agreement from creditor governments to put off repaying part of its debt for much longer than ever agreed before, diplomatic and financial sources said Tuesday.

The agreement with the Paris Club of Western creditor nations allows Zaire, hard-hit by slumping copper prices, to delay repaying debt due this year for up to 13 years, the sources said. The accord covers \$884 million in principal and interest, sources said.

It is the first such agreement since the Paris Club announced last month that it had agreed in principle to easier terms on repayment of government-to-government debt for sub-Saharan African countries, which include some of the poorest in the world.

The agreement gives Zaire a six-year grace period, during which no debt has to be repaid.

The sources said the pact re-

duced about 90 percent of the total requested by Zaire.

Zaire's total debt, including money owed to banks as well as the Paris Club governments, is estimated at \$5 billion.

The Paris Club has traditionally granted extensions of 10 years on repayments and the fact that Zaire has been allowed 15 years broke new ground, the sources said. One described it as a "historic first."

The decision to extend the repayment period came in response to a call by the French finance minister, Edouard Balladur, for easier terms for poorer developing countries, the sources said.

Zaire defied its creditors late last year by saying it would limit external debt repayments to 10 percent of its export earnings from January 1987.

But last week, the country won

approval from the International Monetary Fund for loans totaling \$32.1 million Special Drawing Rights (\$369.6 million). Special Drawing Rights are based on a basket of five major currencies.

The 13 creditor countries of the Paris Club felt that Zaire deserved exceptional treatment because of its balance-of-payments problems and debt service charges, along with low per capita income, according to a statement from France's Finance Ministry, which acts as the Paris Club secretariat.

The sources said Zaire's exceptional treatment did not mean the same terms would be extended to other debtor countries.

The Zaire delegation, led by Finance Minister Nyembu Shabani and including the central bank governor, Wa Siakasigbo Pay Pay, are expected to remain in Paris for several days to meet commercial bank creditors. (Reuters, AFP)

would continue to fall unless mortgage rates were lowered.

The recent climb in long-term rates has lifted mortgage rates from a little over 9 to about 10.5 percent," he said. "Should mortgage rates remain this high, housing starts are likely to decline further."

Financial analysts had expected a 2 to 3 percent drop in housing starts in April, largely because high vacancy rates are discouraging multifamily construction and because unusually good winter weather allowed construction to begin earlier than usual this year.

But analysts also believe that the sharp rise in mortgage rates that began in mid-April might be con-

tributing to the slump. The April rate for housing starts was the lowest since November, and the figures on permits were even worse.

Housing permits were granted last month at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.590 million, 7 percent below a revised estimate of 1.72 million for March and the lowest rate since October 1984, when the figure was 1.49 million.

The April weakness resulted largely from a 14.1 percent plunge in construction of multi-unit dwellings, the fourth consecutive monthly decline in this category.

Apartment construction dipped to the lowest level since April 1983.

Single-family housing starts rose 2 percent following a 5.9 percent decline in March.

The U.S. housing construction industry is highly sensitive to interest rates, which have risen recently in response to worries about inflation and the declining value of the dollar.

The steepest decline in the annual rate of housing starts last month was in the Midwest, at 14 percent. Housing starts fell 11.4 percent in the West and were down 5.4 percent in the Northeast. The only region to record higher starts was the South, where housing starts rose 11.5 percent. (UPI, Reuters)

## U.S. Housing Starts Fall, Mortgage Rates Blamed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. housing starts fell 2.9 percent in April while permits for new construction dropped 7 percent to the lowest level since October 1984, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

New homes and apartments were begun at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.699 million units in April, down from a revised March level of 1.749 million units.

The government also said that housing starts fell by 4.8 percent in March, rather than the previously reported 3.1 percent.

After the figures were released, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige warned that housing starts

would continue to fall unless mortgage rates were lowered.

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Please send me details of Fidelity International Portfolio Management Service.  
I would also like to receive Fidelity's current views on world markets.  
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MAKING MONEY MAKE MONEY

**London Commodities**

**May 19**

High	Low	Close	Chg.
French francs per metric ton			
Aug. 1,447	1,448	— 15	
Oct. 1,448	1,449	— 15	
Dec. 1,450	1,451	— 15	
Mar. 1,452	1,453	— 15	
May 1,454	1,455	— 15	
Aug. 1,456	1,457	— 15	
Oct. 1,458	1,459	— 15	
Dec. 1,460	1,461	— 15	
Mar. 1,462	1,463	— 15	
May 1,464	1,465	— 15	
Aug. 1,466	1,467	— 15	
Oct. 1,468	1,469	— 15	
Dec. 1,470	1,471	— 15	
Mar. 1,472	1,473	— 15	
May 1,474	1,475	— 15	
Aug. 1,476	1,477	— 15	
Oct. 1,478	1,479	— 15	
Dec. 1,480	1,481	— 15	
Mar. 1,482	1,483	— 15	
May 1,484	1,485	— 15	
Aug. 1,486	1,487	— 15	
Oct. 1,488	1,489	— 15	
Dec. 1,490	1,491	— 15	
Mar. 1,492	1,493	— 15	
May 1,494	1,495	— 15	
Aug. 1,496	1,497	— 15	
Oct. 1,498	1,499	— 15	
Dec. 1,500	1,501	— 15	
Mar. 1,502	1,503	— 15	
May 1,504	1,505	— 15	
Aug. 1,506	1,507	— 15	
Oct. 1,508	1,509	— 15	
Dec. 1,510	1,511	— 15	
Mar. 1,512	1,513	— 15	
May 1,514	1,515	— 15	
Aug. 1,516	1,517	— 15	
Oct. 1,518	1,519	— 15	
Dec. 1,520	1,521	— 15	
Mar. 1,522	1,523	— 15	
May 1,524	1,525	— 15	
Aug. 1,526	1,527	— 15	
Oct. 1,528	1,529	— 15	
Dec. 1,530	1,531	— 15	
Mar. 1,532	1,533	— 15	
May 1,534	1,535	— 15	
Aug. 1,536	1,537	— 15	
Oct. 1,538	1,539	— 15	
Dec. 1,540	1,541	— 15	
Mar. 1,542	1,543	— 15	
May 1,544	1,545	— 15	
Aug. 1,546	1,547	— 15	
Oct. 1,548	1,549	— 15	
Dec. 1,550	1,551	— 15	
Mar. 1,552	1,553	— 15	
May 1,554	1,555	— 15	
Aug. 1,556	1,557	— 15	
Oct. 1,558	1,559	— 15	
Dec. 1,560	1,561	— 15	
Mar. 1,562	1,563	— 15	
May 1,564	1,565	— 15	
Aug. 1,566	1,567	— 15	
Oct. 1,568	1,569	— 15	
Dec. 1,570	1,571	— 15	
Mar. 1,572	1,573	— 15	
May 1,574	1,575	— 15	
Aug. 1,576	1,577	— 15	
Oct. 1,578	1,579	— 15	
Dec. 1,580	1,581	— 15	
Mar. 1,582	1,583	— 15	
May 1,584	1,585	— 15	
Aug. 1,586	1,587	— 15	
Oct. 1,588	1,589	— 15	
Dec. 1,590	1,591	— 15	
Mar. 1,592	1,593	— 15	
May 1,594	1,595		





## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Closes Lower Against Major Currencies

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar was lower across the board in New York on Tuesday.

The dollar closed at 1.7705 Deutsche marks, more than a pfennig down from 1.7615 on Monday; at 139.525 yen down from 140.20; at 1.4252 Swiss francs, down from 1.4630; and at 5.9250 French francs, down nearly 3 centimes from 5.9540.

The dollar was also lower against the pound, which closed at \$1.6870, against \$1.6820 Monday.

The decline came as the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee met. Several analysts have said the policy-making body's meeting might be followed by an increase in the U.S. discount rate, now at 5.5 percent.

But the chances of an increase appeared dampened by a 2.9 percent fall in U.S. housing starts in April, dealers said.

The drop in housing starts was

the latest in a string of bearish economic figures that show the U.S. economy may be too fragile to support a tighter monetary policy, dealers said.

Many said that the dollar was trading with a half-point increase in the discount rate already counted.

Earlier, the dollar finished mixed in dull trading in London.

In London, the dollar ended the day at 1.7775 DM, down from 1.7825 at both the opening and mid-session and from 1.7785 on Monday.

"Without any clear direction, traders are just thrashing about, but there is a feeling that the smart money is looking for the bottom of the dollar," a trader with a U.S. bank said.

Some dealers, however, said they doubted the dollar would move significantly either way until next month's summit meeting in Venice April 25.

The British pound closed at

## London Dollar Rates

Source: Reuters

They said that what little news there had been Tuesday had tended to depress the dollar.

One dealer with a U.S. bank in London said another noticeable factor had been market rumors that Manufacturers Hanover Corp. was having trouble raising money in the wholesale money markets.

opening, but down from \$1.6840 at Monday's close.

Most dealers agreed that the dollar's direction in the near future is more likely to be decided on trading whims rather than on fresh news from the U.S.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.7827 DM, up from 1.7752 Monday; and in Paris at 5.9570 French francs, up from 5.9375.

It closed in Zurich at 1.4583, down from 1.4595.

The British pound closed at

51.6830, up from \$1.6790 at the

major industrialized nations.

Swiss francs, up from 1.4558.

## Futures Ruling Seen in Japan

Agence France Presse

TOKYO — The Finance Ministry is to allow Japanese institutions to trade in foreign financial futures markets on their own accounts starting Friday, the news agency Jiji Press reported Tuesday.

"I am of the opinion that efforts to stabilize the dollar-mark rate have reached a high priority" for the central bank, he told reporters.

Dealers in London generally felt that any increase in the U.S. discount rate would have little impact on foreign exchanges.

The pound was unchanged through the day at 73.8 on its trade-weighted index.

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## Pöhl Says Exchange Rates Are Top Priority

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Efforts to stabilize exchange rates to help the West German economy are currently more pressing for the Bundesbank than traditional monetary policy concerns such as money had fallen and the Bundesbank had steered money market rates down with its open market policy.

"This widening will be an important contribution to stabilizing exchange rates I hope," Mr. Pöhl said.

A widening of the gap between interest rates helps to slow the dollar's fall by making it more attractive to investors.

Mr. Pöhl said he expected the West German economy would show a decline in the first quarter because of the harsh winter. But this would be partly recovered in the second quarter, he said.

But there was no immediate concern that this would lead to inflation, he said.

Mr. Pöhl said an important instrument for stabilizing currencies

was broader interest rate differentials.

He said this had been done since February, with U.S. bond yields and the federal funds rate rising, while West German bond yields had fallen and the Bundesbank had steered money market rates down with its open market policy.

But by early this year there had been another strong rise in the mark, a realignment of the European Monetary System, which allows most EC currencies to float within specified margins, and a slowdown in the economy.

Tightening interest rates now to counter excessive monetary growth would merely suck in more foreign funds, inflating money supply even further, Mr. Pöhl said.

The central bank money supply measure still had validity, he said, and if it continued to grow excessively for a long time it could cause problems. He said the bank had to prevent the potential for inflation from building up.

## Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 3 P.M. Quot. Chgs.

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